Electronic Journal of Qualitative Theory of Differential Equations
2017, No. **36**, 1–9; doi: 10.14232/ejqtde.2017.1.36 http://www.math.u-szeged.hu/ejqtde/

Blow-up phenomena for a pseudo-parabolic system with variable exponents

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Received 16 March 2017, appeared 11 May 2017
Communicated by Maria Alessandra Ragusa

Abstract. In this paper, we consider a pseudo-parabolic system with nonlinearities of variable exponent type

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u_t - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{m(x)-2}\nabla u) = |uv|^{p(x)-2}uv^2 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \\ v_t - \Delta v_t - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla v|^{n(x)-2}\nabla v) = |uv|^{p(x)-2}u^2v & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T) \end{cases}$$

associated with initial and Dirichlet boundary conditions, where the variable exponents $p(\cdot)$, $m(\cdot)$, $n(\cdot)$ are continuous functions on $\overline{\Omega}$. We obtain an upper bound and a lower bound for blow-up time if variable exponents $p(\cdot)$, $m(\cdot)$, $n(\cdot)$ and the initial data satisfy some conditions.

Keywords: pseudo-parabolic system, blow-up, upper bound, lower bound, variable exponent.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 35B44, 35K55, 35K57.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we consider the initial-boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u_t - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{m(x)-2}\nabla u) = |uv|^{p(x)-2}uv^2 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \\ v_t - \Delta v_t - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla v|^{n(x)-2}\nabla v) = |uv|^{p(x)-2}u^2v & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \\ u = 0,\ v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T), \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x),\ v(x,0) = v_0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

where Ω is a bounded domain of $\mathbb{R}^N$ $(N \geq 1)$ with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$, the nonlinear term $\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{m(x)-2}\nabla u)$ is called $m(x)$-Laplace operator, and the variable exponents $p(\cdot)$, $m(\cdot)$, $n(\cdot)$ are continuous functions on $\overline{\Omega}$, later specified.

It is well known that nonlinear pseudo-parabolic equations appear in the study of various problems of the hydrodynamics, filtration theory, electrorheological fluids and others

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(see [1, 4, 6]). Recently, Di et al. [2] has been studied the following initial-boundary value problem

$$u_t - \nu\Delta u_t - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{m(x)-2}\nabla u) = |u|^{p(x)-2}u \quad in\ \Omega \times (0,T) \tag{1.2}$$

with Dirichlet boundary condition. By means of a differential inequality technique, they obtained an upper bound and a lower bound for blow-up time if variable exponents $p(\cdot)$, $m(\cdot)$ and the initial data satisfy some conditions. Obviously, if $\nu = 1$, $m(x) = 2$, $p(x) = p$, (1.2) reduces to the following pseudo-parabolic equation

$$u_t - \Delta u - \Delta u_t = |u|^{p-2}u \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T). \tag{1.3}$$

As for (1.3), there are many results concerning asymptotic behavior [7, 14], the existence and uniqueness [1, 13] of solutions, blow-up [8, 14] property and so on. Especially, Xu [14] prove that the solutions blow up in finite time in $H_0^1(\Omega)$-norm. Luo [8] obtain an upper bound and a lower bound of the blow-up rate. More generally, Peng et al. [10] considered the following initial-boundary value problem

$$u_t - \nu\Delta u_t - \operatorname{div}(\rho(|\nabla u|^2)\nabla u) = f(u) \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T).$$

A lower bound for blow-up time is determined if blow-up does occur. Furthermore, they establish an upper bound for blow-up time to a special class.

As we know, on the bounds, has been less studied the case of blow-up time to the system (1.1). Our objective in this paper is to study the blow-up phenomenon of solutions of the system (1.1) in the framework of the Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces with variable exponents. In details, this paper is organized as follows: in Section 2, we introduce the function spaces of Orlicz–Sobolev type and present a brief description of their main properties. In Section 3, a criterion for blow-up to the system (1.1) that leads to the upper bound for blow-up time is obtained. In Section 4, we give the lower bound of blow-up time to the system (1.1).

2 Function spaces

As in [2], we first recall some known results about the Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces with variable exponents (see [3, 5, 11, 12]) which will be needed in this paper.

Let $r(\cdot) : \Omega \to [1,\infty)$ be a measurable function, where Ω is a domain of $\mathbb{R}^n$. We denote by $r_- = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{x\in\Omega} r(x)$ and $r_+ = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x\in\Omega} r(x)$. The variable exponent Lebesgue space $L^{r(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ consists of all measurable functions u defined on Ω for which

$$\rho_{r(\cdot)} = \int_\Omega |u(x)|^{r(x)}dx < \infty.$$

The set $L^{r(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ equipped with the Luxembourg norm $\|u\|_{r(\cdot)} = \inf\{\lambda > 0 : \rho_{r(\cdot)}(u/\lambda) \le 1\}$ is a Banach space (see [3]). The variable exponent Sobolev space $W^{1,r(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is defined by

$$\begin{cases} W^{1,r(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \{u \in L^{r(\cdot)}(\Omega) : |\nabla u(x)|^{r(x)} \in L^1(\Omega)\}, \\ \|u\|_{W^{1,r(\cdot)}(\Omega)} = \|u\|_{1,r(\cdot)} = \|\nabla u\|_{r(\cdot)} + \|u\|_{r(\cdot)}. \end{cases}$$

$W_0^{1,r(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is defined as the closure in $W^{1,r(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. $W^{1,r'(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is the dual space of $W^{1,r(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ where $r'(\cdot)$ is the function such that $\frac{1}{r(\cdot)} + \frac{1}{r'(\cdot)} = 1$.

Let the variable exponent $p(\cdot)$ satisfy the Zhikov–Fan conditions:

$$|p(x)-p(y)| \le \frac{A}{\log(\frac{1}{|x-y|})}, \quad \text{for all } x,y \in \Omega \text{ with } |x-y| < \delta, \tag{2.1}$$

where $A > 0$ and $0 < \delta < 1$.

Now, we present some useful lemmas which will be used later.

Lemma 2.1 (see [3,5]). *We have the following results.*

(1) If Ω has a finite measure and $q_1(\cdot)$, $q_2(\cdot)$ are variable exponents satisfying $q_1(x) \le q_2(x)$ almost everywhere in Ω, then there is a continuous embedding from $L^{q_2(\cdot)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{q_1(\cdot)}(\Omega)$.

(2) Let the variable exponent $p(\cdot)$ satisfy (2.1), then $\|u\|_{p(\cdot)} \le C\|\nabla u\|_{p(\cdot)}$ for all $u \in W_0^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, where Ω is bounded.

(3) Let the variable exponents $q_1(\cdot) \in C(\overline{\Omega})$, $q_2 : \Omega \to [1,\infty)$ be a measurable function and satisfy

$$\operatorname*{ess\,inf}_{x\in\overline{\Omega}}(q_1^*(x) - q_2(x)) > 0, \quad \text{where } q_1^* = \begin{cases} \dfrac{nq_1(x)}{n-q_1(x)}, & \text{if } q_1(x) < n, \\ +\infty, & \text{if } q_1(x) \ge n. \end{cases}$$

Then, the Sobolev embedding $W_0^{1,q_1(\cdot)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{q_2(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is continuous and compact.

3 Upper bound for blow-up time

Since $p(\cdot)$, $m(\cdot)$, $n(\cdot)$ are continuous functions on $\overline{\Omega}$, we denote by

$$\ell_+ = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} \ell(x), \qquad \ell_- = \min_{\bar{\Omega}} \ell(x)$$

where ℓ stands for $p(\cdot)$, $m(\cdot)$ and $n(\cdot)$ respectively. Assume that

$$p_- > \max\{m_+, n_+\}, \qquad \min\{m_-, n_-\} \ge 2, \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$m_+ \ge n_-, \qquad n_+ \ge m_-. \tag{3.2}$$

Firstly, we start with the following local existence theorem for the solutions of system (1.1) which can be obtained by Faedo–Galerkin method.

Theorem 3.1. *Let the variable exponent $p(\cdot)$ satisfy the Zhikov–Fan conditions (2.1) and (3.1) hold. Then for any $u_0 \in W_0^{1,m(\cdot)}(\Omega) \cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, $v_0 \in W_0^{1,n(\cdot)}(\Omega) \cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, there exists a number $T_0 \in (0,T]$ such that the system (1.1) has a unique solution*

$$\begin{aligned} &u \in L^\infty([0,T_0]; W_0^{1,m(\cdot)}(\Omega) \cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)), \qquad u_t \in L^2([0,T_0]; W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)), \\ &v \in L^\infty([0,T_0]; W_0^{1,n(\cdot)}(\Omega) \cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)), \qquad v_t \in L^2([0,T_0]; W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)), \end{aligned}$$

satisfying

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(u_t,\varphi)+(\nabla u_t,\nabla\varphi)+(|\nabla u|^{m(x)-2}\nabla u,\nabla\varphi)=(|uv|^{p(x)-2}uv^2,\varphi),\\
&\qquad\forall\varphi\in W_0^{1,m(\cdot)}(\Omega)\cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega),\\
&(v_t,\psi)+(\nabla v_t,\nabla\psi)+(|\nabla v|^{n(x)-2}\nabla v,\nabla\psi)=(|uv|^{p(x)-2}u^2v,\psi),\\
&\qquad\forall\psi\in W_0^{1,n(\cdot)}(\Omega)\cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega),
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.3}
$$

where $(u_t,\varphi)=\int_\Omega u_t\varphi dx$.

Next, we seek the upper bound for the blow-up time of the system (1.1).

Theorem 3.2. *Assume that* (2.1), (3.1) *and* (3.2) *hold. Let* $u_0\in W_0^{1,m(\cdot)}(\Omega)\cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, $v_0\in W_0^{1,n(\cdot)}(\Omega)\cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ *such that* $\|u_0\|_{H_0^1},\|v_0\|_{H_0^1}>0$ *and*

$$
\int_\Omega\left[\frac{|u_0v_0|^{p(x)}}{p(x)}-\left(\frac{|\nabla u_0|^{m(x)}}{m(x)}+\frac{|\nabla v_0|^{n(x)}}{n(x)}\right)\right]dx\ge 0. \tag{3.4}
$$

Then, the solution (u,v) *of the system* (1.1) *blows up in finite time* T^* *in* $H_0^1(\Omega)$*-norm. Moreover, an upper bound for blow-up time is given by*

$$
T^*\le\frac{b(F(0))^{1-\frac{1}{b}}}{(b-1)\beta}, \tag{3.5}
$$

where β *and* b *are suitable positive constants given later and* $F(0)=\|u_0\|_{H_0^1}^2+\|v_0\|_{H_0^1}^2$.

Proof. Replacing φ by u_t, ψ by v_t in (3.3) respectively, and adding, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\int_\Omega(|u_t|^2+|\nabla u_t|^2+|v_t|^2+|\nabla v_t|^2)dx+\frac{d}{dt}\int_\Omega\left(\frac{1}{m(x)}|\nabla u|^{m(x)}+\frac{1}{n(x)}|\nabla v|^{n(x)}\right)dx\\
&\quad=\frac{d}{dt}\int_\Omega\frac{1}{p(x)}|uv|^{p(x)}dx.
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.6}
$$

Let us define the energy as follows

$$
E(t)=\int_\Omega\left(\frac{1}{m(x)}|\nabla u|^{m(x)}+\frac{1}{n(x)}|\nabla v|^{n(x)}-\frac{1}{p(x)}|uv|^{p(x)}\right)dx. \tag{3.7}
$$

Hence, by (3.6) and (3.7), we have

$$
E'(t)=-\int_\Omega(|u_t|^2+|\nabla u_t|^2+|v_t|^2+|\nabla v_t|^2)dx\le 0. \tag{3.8}
$$

We define an auxiliary function

$$
F(t)=\int_\Omega u^2dx+\int_\Omega|\nabla u|^2dx+\int_\Omega v^2dx+\int_\Omega|\nabla v|^2dx. \tag{3.9}
$$

Multiplying u and v on two sides of two equations of the system (1.1) respectively, and integrating by part, we have

$$
\int_\Omega uu_tdx+\int_\Omega\nabla u\cdot\nabla u_tdx+\int_\Omega|\nabla u|^{m(x)}dx=\int_\Omega|uv|^{p(x)}dx \tag{3.10}
$$

and

$$\int_\Omega vv_t dx + \int_\Omega \nabla v \cdot \nabla v_t dx + \int_\Omega |\nabla v|^{n(x)} dx = \int_\Omega |uv|^{p(x)} dx. \tag{3.11}$$

Adding (3.10) and (3.11), we get

$$\begin{aligned}\int_\Omega uu_t dx + \int_\Omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla u_t dx + \int_\Omega vv_t dx + \int_\Omega \nabla v \cdot \nabla v_t dx \\ = -\int_\Omega (|\nabla u|^{m(x)} + |\nabla v|^{n(x)}) dx + 2\int_\Omega |uv|^{p(x)} dx.\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

By differentiating $F(t)$ with respect to t, we have

$$\begin{aligned}F'(t) &= 2\int_\Omega uu_t dx + 2\int_\Omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla u_t dx + 2\int_\Omega vv_t dx + 2\int_\Omega \nabla v \cdot \nabla v_t dx \\ &= 4\int_\Omega |uv|^{p(x)} dx - 2\int_\Omega (|\nabla u|^{m(x)} + |\nabla v|^{n(x)}) dx \\ &= 4\int_\Omega p(x)\left[\frac{|uv|^{p(x)}}{p(x)} - \left(\frac{|\nabla u|^{m(x)}}{m(x)} + \frac{|\nabla v|^{n(x)}}{n(x)}\right)\right] dx + 4\int_\Omega p(x)\left(\frac{1}{m(x)} - \frac{1}{p(x)}\right) |\nabla u|^{m(x)} dx \\ &\quad + 4\int_\Omega p(x)\left(\frac{1}{n(x)} - \frac{1}{p(x)}\right) |\nabla v|^{n(x)} dx + 2\int_\Omega (|\nabla u|^{m(x)} + |\nabla v|^{n(x)}) dx.\end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

Thanks to $E'(t) \leq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_\Omega p(x)\left[\frac{|uv|^{p(x)}}{p(x)} - \left(\frac{|\nabla u|^{m(x)}}{m(x)} + \frac{|\nabla v|^{n(x)}}{n(x)}\right)\right] dx \\ &\geq \int_\Omega p(x)\left[\frac{|u_0v_0|^{p(x)}}{p(x)} - \left(\frac{|\nabla u_0|^{m(x)}}{m(x)} + \frac{|\nabla v_0|^{n(x)}}{n(x)}\right)\right] dx \\ &\geq \int_\Omega p_-\left[\frac{|u_0v_0|^{p(x)}}{p(x)} - \left(\frac{|\nabla u_0|^{m(x)}}{m(x)} + \frac{|\nabla v_0|^{n(x)}}{n(x)}\right)\right] dx \\ &\geq 0.\end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

By (3.13) and (3.14), we see

$$\begin{aligned}F'(t) &\geq 4\int_\Omega p_-\left(\frac{1}{m_+} - \frac{1}{p_-}\right)|\nabla u|^{m(x)} dx + 4\int_\Omega p_-\left(\frac{1}{n_+} - \frac{1}{p_-}\right)|\nabla v|^{n(x)} dx + 2\int_\Omega (|\nabla u|^{m(x)} + |\nabla v|^{n(x)}) dx \\ &= C_1\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^{m(x)} dx + C_2\int_\Omega |\nabla v|^{n(x)} dx,\end{aligned}$$

where $C_1 = 2 + 4p_-(\frac{1}{m_+} - \frac{1}{p_-})$, $C_2 = 2 + 4p_-(\frac{1}{n_+} - \frac{1}{p_-})$. Define the sets $\Omega_+ = \{x \in \Omega \mid |\nabla u| \geq 1, |\nabla v| \geq 1\}$ and $\Omega_- = \{x \in \Omega \mid |\nabla u| < 1, |\nabla v| < 1\}$. By the fact that $\|\nabla u\|_2 \leq C\|\nabla u\|_r$ for all $r \geq 2$, it follows

$$\begin{aligned}F'(t) &\geq C_1\left(\int_{\Omega_-} |\nabla u|^{m_+} dx + \int_{\Omega_+} |\nabla u|^{m_-} dx\right) + C_2\left(\int_{\Omega_-} |\nabla v|^{n_+} dx + \int_{\Omega_+} |\nabla v|^{n_-} dx\right) \\ &\geq C_3\left[\left(\int_{\Omega_-} |\nabla u|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{m_+}{2}} + \left(\int_{\Omega_+} |\nabla u|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{m_-}{2}}\right] + C_4\left[\left(\int_{\Omega_-} |\nabla v|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{n_+}{2}} + \left(\int_{\Omega_+} |\nabla v|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{n_-}{2}}\right].\end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}(F'(t))^a &\geq C_5\int_{\Omega_-}(|\nabla u|^2+|\nabla v|^2)dx\geq 0,\\(F'(t))^b &\geq C_6\int_{\Omega_+}(|\nabla u|^2+|\nabla v|^2)dx\geq 0,\end{aligned}\tag{3.15}$$

where $a=\max(\frac{2}{m_+},\frac{2}{n_+})$, $b=\max(\frac{2}{m_-},\frac{2}{n_-})$. The Poincaré inequality gives $\|\nabla u\|_2^2\geq\lambda_1\|u\|_2^2$, where λ_1 is the first eigenvalue of the problem

$$\begin{cases}\triangle\omega+\lambda\omega=0, & \text{in }\Omega,\\ \omega=0, & \text{on }\partial\Omega.\end{cases}$$

Thus, the follow relations

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla u\|_2^2&=\frac{1}{1+\lambda_1}\|\nabla u\|_2^2+\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|\nabla u\|_2^2\\&\geq\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|u\|_2^2+\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|\nabla u\|_2^2=\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|u\|_{H_0^1}^2,\\\|\nabla v\|_2^2&=\frac{1}{1+\lambda_1}\|\nabla v\|_2^2+\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|\nabla v\|_2^2\\&\geq\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|v\|_2^2+\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|\nabla v\|_2^2=\frac{\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}\|v\|_{H_0^1}^2\end{aligned}\tag{3.16}$$

hold, where $\|u\|_p=(\int_\Omega u^pdx)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ and $\|u\|_{H_0^1}^2=\|u\|_2^2+\|\nabla u\|_2^2$. Combining (3.15) and (3.16), we conclude

$$\begin{aligned}(F'(t))^a&\geq\frac{C_5\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}(\|u\|_{H_0^1}^2+\|v\|_{H_0^1}^2),\\(F'(t))^b&\geq\frac{C_6\lambda_1}{1+\lambda_1}(\|u\|_{H_0^1}^2+\|v\|_{H_0^1}^2).\end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$(F'(t))^a+(F'(t))^b\geq\frac{\lambda_1(C_5+C_6)}{1+\lambda_1}(\|u\|_{H_0^1}^2+\|v\|_{H_0^1}^2)=C_7F(t),\tag{3.17}$$

which implies

$$(F'(t))^b\left(1+(F'(t))^{a-b}\right)\geq C_7F(t).\tag{3.18}$$

By (3.17) and the fact that $F(t)\geq F(0)>0$ $(F'(t)\geq 0)$, we have

$$(F'(t))^a\geq\frac{C_7}{2}F(t)\geq\frac{C_7}{2}F(0)$$

or

$$(F'(t))^b\geq\frac{C_7}{2}F(t)\geq\frac{C_7}{2}F(0),$$

which implies that

$$F'(t)\geq C_8(F(0))^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

or

$$F'(t)\geq C_9(F(0))^{\frac{1}{b}}.$$

Therefore, we have that $F'(t) \geq \alpha$, where $\alpha = \min\{C_8(F(0))^{\frac{1}{a}}, C_9(F(0))^{\frac{1}{b}}\}$. From (3.2), it is easy to see $a - b \leq 0$. So, combining with (3.18), we get

$$F'(t) \geq \beta(F(t))^{\frac{1}{b}}, \tag{3.19}$$

where the constant $\beta = \left(\frac{C_7}{1+\alpha^{a-b}}\right)^{\frac{1}{b}}$. By (3.19), we receive

$$\frac{F'(t)}{(F(t))^{\frac{1}{b}}} \geq \beta. \tag{3.20}$$

Integrating the inequality (3.20) from 0 to t, we see

$$(F(t))^{1-\frac{1}{b}} \leq (F(0))^{1-\frac{1}{b}} + \frac{(b-1)\beta t}{b}, \tag{3.21}$$

which implies that

$$F(t) \geq \frac{1}{[(F(0))^{1-\frac{1}{b}} + \frac{(b-1)\beta t}{b}]^{\frac{b}{1-b}}}. \tag{3.22}$$

Thus, (3.22) shows that $F(t)$ blows up at some finite time T^* such that

$$T^* \leq \frac{b(F(0))^{1-\frac{1}{b}}}{(b-1)\beta}. \tag{3.23}$$

Finally, we get the solution (u, v) blows up in $H_0^1(\Omega)$-norm in finite time. □

Remark 3.3. From (3.23), we see that the larger $F(0)$ is, the smaller the blow-up time T^* is.

4 Lower bound for blow-up time

In this section, our aim is to determine a lower bound for blow-up time of the system (1.1). The technique is the same as [2].

Theorem 4.1. *Suppose that (2.1) and (3.1) hold. Furthermore assume that $2 < p_+ < \infty$ if $n \leq 2$, $2 < p_+ \leq \frac{2n}{n-2}$ if $n \geq 3$, $u_0 \in W_0^{1,m(\cdot)}(\Omega) \cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, $v_0 \in W_0^{1,n(\cdot)}(\Omega) \cap L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ and the solution (u, v) of the system (1.1) becomes unbounded at finite time T^* in $H_0^1(\Omega)$-norm, then a lower bounded T^* for blow-up time is given by*

$$T^* \geq \int_{F(0)}^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{M\eta^{p_+} + N\eta^{p_-}}, \tag{4.1}$$

where M and N are suitable positive constants given later and $F(0) = \|u_0\|_{H_0^1}^2 + \|v_0\|_{H_0^1}^2$.

Proof. We define the function $F(t)$ the same as (3.9). By (3.13), it is easy to get

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= 2\int_\Omega u u_t dx + 2\int_\Omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla u_t dx + 2\int_\Omega v v_t dx + 2\int_\Omega \nabla v \cdot \nabla v_t dx \\ &\leq 4\int_\Omega |uv|^{p(x)} dx. \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

Let us denote the sets $\Omega_+ = \{x \in \Omega \mid |uv| \geq 1\}$ and $\Omega_- = \{x \in \Omega \mid |uv| < 1\}$. Using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and the Sobolev embedding inequalities , we get

$$\begin{aligned}\int_\Omega |uv|^{p(x)}dx &\leq \int_{\Omega_+} |uv|^{p_+}dx + \int_{\Omega_-} |uv|^{p_-}dx \\ &\leq \int_\Omega |uv|^{p_+}dx + \int_\Omega |uv|^{p_-}dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_\Omega |u|^{2p_+}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_\Omega |v|^{2p_+}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_\Omega |u|^{2p_-}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_\Omega |v|^{2p_-}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq (B_+^{p_+})^2 \|\nabla u\|_2^{p_+} \cdot \|\nabla v\|_2^{p_+} + (B_-^{p_-})^2 \|\nabla u\|_2^{p_-} \cdot \|\nabla v\|_2^{p_-},\end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

where B_+, B_- are the Sobolev embedding constants for $H_0^1(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{p_+}(\Omega)$ and $H_0^1(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{p_-}(\Omega)$, respectively. From the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we have

$$F'(t)^2 \geq \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx\right)^2 + \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla v|^2 dx\right)^2 \geq 2\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx \cdot \int_\Omega |\nabla v|^2 dx.$$

Then

$$(F'(t))^{p_+} \geq 2^{\frac{p_+}{2}} \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{p_+}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla v|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{p_+}{2}}$$

and

$$(F'(t))^{p_-} \geq 2^{\frac{p_-}{2}} \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{p_-}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla v|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{p_-}{2}},$$

which implies that

$$(F'(t))^{p_+} \cdot 2^{-\frac{p_+}{2}} \geq \|\nabla u\|_2^{p_+} \cdot \|\nabla v\|_2^{p_+} \tag{4.4}$$

and

$$(F'(t))^{p_-} \cdot 2^{-\frac{p_-}{2}} \geq \|\nabla u\|_2^{p_-} \cdot \|\nabla v\|_2^{p_-}. \tag{4.5}$$

Thus, the combination of (4.2)–(4.5) implies that

$$F'(t) \leq M(F(t))^{p_+} + N(F(t))^{p_-},$$

where $M = 2^{-\frac{p_+}{2}}(B_+^{P_+})^2$, $N = 2^{-\frac{p_-}{2}}(B_+^{P_-})^2$. Therefore

$$\frac{F'(t)}{M(F(t))^{p_+} + N(F(t))^{p_-}} \leq 1. \tag{4.6}$$

Integrating the inequality (4.6) from 0 to t, we get

$$\int_{F(0)}^{F(t)} \frac{d\eta}{M\eta^{p_+} + N\eta^{p_-}} \leq t.$$

If (u, v) blows up in $H_0^1(\Omega)$-norm, then we obtain a lower bound T^* given by

$$T^* \geq \int_{F(0)}^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{M\eta^{p_+} + N\eta^{p_-}}.$$

Clearly, the integral is bound since exponents $p_+ \geq p_- > 2$. □

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by 2016's College Students' innovative projects in P. R. China. And the authors would also like to express their gratitude to the editor and anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments to greatly improve the readability of the paper.

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